

# The American Citizen.

## News of the Week.

*Special to Tribune, Missionary Ridge, Nov. 11.*—Our cavalry are reported to occupy Lenoir's, fifteen miles from Knoxville. Large train with two regiments passed up Lookout valley towards Trenton, yesterday, but returned. Supply trains are constantly going and coming over Brown's ferry.

Enemy's advanced works are now only 650 yards from our front line. Enemy fired shot this morning from a new battery to get range. We returned it freely. Last night was bitter cold.

*Special to Advertiser and Register, 9th.*—There are only 500 Yankee troops in Memphis. Cotton arrives there daily in considerable quantities, Confederates permitting traffic for family necessities. Trade with country open, but none permitted with Mississippi. All Mississippi cotton discovered is confiscated. Memphis and Charleston railroad is destroyed badly, and is about being given up. A division is to be sent to guard it, but it is feared it will be destroyed. The abandonment of the road will not cause evacuation of Corinth, as supplies will be drawn from Tennessee river.

Sherman's army, numbering 20,000, has been repeatedly repulsed in attempting to gain Chattanooga, and has withdrawn to Corinth. Railroad communication fails to supply Chattanooga army, and troops are at half rations, and Cumberland and Tennessee rivers are depended on. All boats of light draft have been pressed for this service. One million of bushels of grain awaits transportation. Large number of horses constantly go down the river to New Orleans for Banks. Large portion of his army is on the Rio Grande. An expedition to Opelousas found Dick Taylor in force of 10,000 strong.

There is but little excitement about the call for 300,000 more men. Large bounty brings numbers of recruits, but the draft must be resorted to in many places. Armed force will be obliged to execute it. I have have discovered but little enthusiasm or war feeling, but the invariable expression is, that the war must go on for everybody's interest, as, the moment it stops, the nation and people will be bankrupt. I am fully assured that the Federal forces were never so few as now; this is their weakest moment, and they will remain inactive and resume no offensive operations until their armies are recruited under the late call. Business is thriving all over the country under war demands, but everything is one hundred and fifty per cent. higher than formerly.

Chattanooga is considered in a perilous situation for want of supplies.

Gen. Thomas claims to occupy Lookout mountain, our forces retiring without action.

Meade's force does not exceed 10,000 men.

Sherman says he cannot reach Chattanooga in a month.

Oxford, Miss., Nov. 10.—Sherman crossed the Tennessee river at Eastport.

Washington dispatches of the 4th inst., to the Chicago Times of the 5th, says a collision between Meade and Lee is inevitable, Meade having received orders to bring on an engagement.

New Jersey has gone Democratic.

Forty-one towns in New York give a Republican majority of over 25,000. Eighteen remain to be heard from.

Lincoln recognized Consul of Jarez government at San Francisco, without regard to French intervention.

Longstreet holds one side of Lookout mountain and Hooker the other.

CHICKAMAUGA, Nov. 9.—The Missionary Ridge batteries shelled the Federal wagon train to-day, and Moccasin point batteries replied slowly. The first time that they have been employed for three days.

Gen. Thomas has been reinforced by 40,000 fresh troops, and says he intends to dig inch by inch until he gets possession of Lookout Mountain.

The railroad and river are reported as forwarding supplies for the Yankee army, and that every preparation is being made to winter in Chattanooga.

ABINGDON, Va., Nov. 8.—800 Yankees captured at Morristown, Tenn., passed through to-day, en route to Richmond. Brig. Gen. Carter, the East Tennessee renegade and Provost Marshal for that portion of the State, is reported captured with his whole command, 4 pieces of artillery, 1600 horses and 60 wagons.

The Confederate States steamer Connubia is reported captured near Wilmington, N. C. The Banisher made a narrow escape.

At Charleston, on the 8th, the firing was slow but all directed at Sumter, both by the batteries and monitors. Since the bombardment there have been thrown at Sumter 2436 shot and shells, 7700 of which took effect and yet the casualties are comparatively small.

The New York Times reports Gen. Bragg's wagon train as captured and brought into Chattanooga. (We do not believe a word of this. It is the same train that we captured from them and had to leave when threatened by overwhelming numbers. Gen. Bragg's train ought to be behind him and not in front.—Editor.)

Col. J. E. George, who was reported killed at Collierville, we are glad to say, is not dead, but captured and a paroled prisoner in Memphis. So says the Journal of the 6th inst.

Nov. 12th.—Gen. Averill, of Yankee army, attacked Confederate cavalry under Jackson, 26 miles west of Lewisburg, Western Va. Confederates, being outnumbered, fell back to Lewisburg and were joined by Gen. Echols. Severe fight ensued and Echols forced to retreat with heavy loss; a number of officers killed and captured; two pieces of artillery and all our wagons taken by the enemy. Gen. Echols fell back in direction of Pond Mountain.

At Charleston on the 11th the enemy commenced shelling with mortars at night. Light rifle practice more frequent. The land batteries have nearly ceased firing, in fear of injuring guns and lack of ammunition.

News at Atlanta fro

to 11th, not in-

portant. Gen. Hood is able to travel, and his wound is doing well.

Some of Morgan's men have arrived from Northern prisons—report system of guerilla warfare in Kentucky as terrible; citizens are killed and houses burned constantly.

News from Richmond on the 18th leaves no doubt of advance movement by Meade, but on 11th the report is contradicted.

In the battle of Kelly's ford, though no official report has been received, there is no doubt our loss is much exaggerated. Our loss, in killed and wounded, 300; prisoners, 800. We had two brigades, and the Federals 15,000 men. The enemy's loss heavy, including several prominent officers.

Napoleon is reported to have seized six rams building for Confederate States at Nantes, upon the application of Dayton, U. S. Minister to France.

Large expedition of gunboats reported to have left N. O. under Gen. Dana—destination not known.

Federals under Gen. Steele, said to have occupied Arkadelphia, Ark., on the 7th inst.

## NORTHERN NEWS.

We clip the following from the Memphis Bulletin, of 31st ult. The news is interesting:

There seems to be great confusion in the reports from Washington. The most intelligible and authentic appears to be that there is no prospect of an immediate fight on the Potomac or in Virginia. The rebel cavalry is thrown across the Rappahannock to prevent the building of the bridges over that stream, and that is indicative of a disposition to avoid a conflict.

It is estimated that frauds amounting to millions have been discovered in Ohio and Kentucky, for all sorts of army supplies.—The War Department is preparing for the punishment for the guilty.

There is another "pressure" at Washington, but this time it is against Commodore Dahlgren's continuance in command at Charleston. It is believed, however, that no change will be made in the command of the Charleston naval fleet.

The case of Major General Milroy is cleared up. He had no orders to evacuate Winchester, remained and took the chances, and was captured.

Gen. Rosecrans was accorded an imposing ovation at Cincinnati on Tuesday. He made two speeches—one from the Burnet House, the other at the Merchants' Exchange. In the latter, he intimated some disagreement with the Government, and it is not improbable that we shall have further explanations.

The news from the frontier is rather threatening. The rebel Cooper has been reinforced from Price's army, and now menaces Forts Blunt and Smith. Affairs in that section do not look encouraging. Gen. Blunt's removal has created great excitement.

*Special Dispatch to the Missouri Democrat.*

LEAVENWORTH, Oct. 27.—I have news from Fort Scott Monday noon. Affairs below look threatening. Cooper has been reinforced from Price's army with infantry and artillery, and menaces Fort Blunt and Fort Smith. His total force is stated at 9000, mostly conscripts and eighteen pieces of artillery. Quantrill is with him. General Blunt goes South with the train. He will confer at Fort Smith with General McNeil, and after turning the command over, will proceed to Leavenworth under the recent order.

Generals McNeil and Ewing are in the vicinity of Bentonville and Huntsville, on Northern Arkansas. Brooks with 3000 men is marching on White river near Huntsville, and has been reinforced by Shelby, who escaped with nearly 2000 men and two guns.

General Blunt's presence on the Arkansas is absolutely necessary. During his absence the country has been swarming with bushwhackers who cut off small parties and have ventured very near those posts which are independent commands, and do not act in concert. The General has fully recovered his health which was greatly impaired. The train is escorted by a large and competent force of infantry, cavalry and artillery. No fears need be entertained concerning the safety. If necessary, Blunt will offer Cooper battle. He is confident of his ability to clean Cooper out of the country. The route which the train will take is still undecided. The post at Baxter Springs, where the massacre occurred, has been abandoned. It was of no importance, except as an express station.

General Lane addressed an immense meeting at Fort Scott on Friday. After the speech the crowd proceeded to General Blunt's quarters and called him out, and after repeated appeals he came out and addressed them briefly. His appearance caused a great sensation. When he bade them farewell as their military commander many shed tears. His removal has created an excitement unparalleled in Kansas affairs.

A train of supplies for Gen. Ewing's command has left Fort Scott.

There has been no disturbance of the express between here and Fort Gibson for the last ten days.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Advices from the army state that publications made here, and in New York, that Lee has established a portion of his line this side of the Rappahannock, are simply untrue.

It has been quiet to-day. Soldiers picket the south bank of the river from Hill's and Ewell's corps, and Stuart's cavalry, showing clearly that some of Ewell's troops are still with Lee.

The smoke of the enemy's camp fires can be seen beyond the Rappahannock, indicating that they are there in force, prepared to dispute the passage of the river, or the reconstruction of the railroad bridge. A body of their infantry have been discovered this side of the river, at Sulphur Springs. Their cavalry pickets are thrown out this side of the Rappahannock, and in sight of our advance pickets.

There has been considerable change of position of several corps of our army during the past few days—described, however, to protect the operations of those engaged in con-

structing the railroad, rather than for offensive purposes; and there are no indications of any immediate advance movement.

The guerrillas are becoming troublesome on the pike leading from Galsville to Warrenton, over which route all the supplies are transported. On Sunday they attacked the mail wagon en route to Warrenton, near Baltimore, wounded the driver, took him prisoner, and escaped with the horses and harness. Fortunately there was no mail on the wagon. Hereafter the trains and mail will be accompanied by a guard.

The work on the railroad is being prosecuted vigorously, the advance of the army being dependent upon its completion.

Gen. Meade's headquarters are still at Warrenton.

It is learned from the provost marshal's office that, in compliance with the proclamation of the President, volunteering is progressing rapidly at all points; all parties amenable to military duties being apparently anxious to avoid the threatened draft.

The campaign for the next Presidency of the U. S. has been fairly opened by the contestants. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury, is the candidate of the ultra abolition party, and the New York Herald proposes Lincoln as a candidate of what he terms the conservative party. The two Blairs, sons of the old man who exercised such Herculean power in Gen. Jackson's days against Henry Clay, have opened the hall as champions for Lincoln, by most scathing speeches and attacks upon Secretary Chase.—An immense treasury pail on one side and all the power and patronage of the President on the other.

An address has been issued by leading Democrats of New York who, in 1861, joined the Union party, as they say, to save the government in its purity and integrity. They now propose to join the Democracy of 1863. They say the government of the United States has proven false to its promises, and entered upon a course which threatens to make the contest interminable and its consequences destructive of all the interests of the country. The consolidation of all power in a Central Government and the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, is the crowning act of a long series of measures calculated to awaken the most anxious solicitude of a free people.

Maryland has gone 3 out of 5 for the Lincolnites in next Congress, and New York the same. Lincoln has now his heel upon the necks of his northern subjects and we doubt not will keep it there for some time to come.

We ask attention to the new advertisements in to-day's issue.

## Address of Hon. James Drane.

Hon. James Drane, on taking the chair of President of the Mississippi Senate, to which he was elected by acclamation, made a short, and patriotic speech, which the Mississippian Extra, reports substantially as follows:

SENATORS:—In entering upon the discharge of the duties, which you, by your kindness, have assigned me, I beg to return you my thanks for the honor conferred in selecting me to preside over your deliberations; and I pledge you my best efforts to deserve that honor, by a strict, prompt, faithful and impartial discharge of all the duties devolved on me as your presiding officer.

These duties are sometimes difficult, yet I trust, by your aid and that general forbearance and indulgence always extended by the Mississippi Senate to its presiding officer, that I shall be able to discharge them acceptably to you, creditable to myself and useful to the country.

The circumstances that have convened us in this city instead of Jackson, the place known to the constitution and laws of our State for the meeting of the Legislature, admonish us that grave duties and high responsibilities rest upon us.

From without, an enemy more cruel than the untutored savage, and more intolerant and fanatical than the blind crusader, wages against us a war of revenge, conquest and subjugation; whilst within we have an enemy, whatever may be his professions, who is waging a war upon the credit and currency of the Confederate States, upon which we must rely for success in this struggle. Men everywhere have sought safety from danger under our exemption laws, but have soon forgotten the obligations imposed by these laws, and instead of becoming producers at moderate prices, as these laws wisely intended, have become extortioners, wringing the last cent from any victim whose necessities have placed him in their power, without regard to person or condition.

Whilst the more arduous and dangerous duty of defending us against the former, is assigned to our gallant army in the field, let it be ours to look after the latter, and see to it, that in addition to the toils, hardships and dangers inseparable from a soldier's life we do not add cares for loved ones left at home.

Promising you my hearty co-operation in any measure to accomplish a result so desirable to every christian and patriot, and invoking the blessing of Heaven on our labors, I again tender you my thanks for the high honor you have done me.

I am now ready to take the oath of office and enter upon the discharge of its duties.

THE CHICKAMAUGA.—The defeat of Rosecrans at Chickamauga, though we are dissatisfied on our side with the inadequacy of the results, has produced deep mortification in the enemy's country. A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, thus mournfully describes what he saw:

While I stood gazing upon this scene from the summit of the ridge, some rebel skirmishers appeared in the skirts of the woods opposite the gap I have mentioned, and flung perhaps a dozen musket balls into the field. Instantly men, animals, vehicles, became a mass of struggling, shouting and frightened life. Everything and everybody appeared to rush headlong for the narrow gap, and men, horses, mules, ambulances, baggage wagons, artillery carriages and caissons were rolled and tumbled together in a confused, inextricable and, finally, motionless mass, completely blocked up the mouth of the gap. Nearly all of this booty subsequently fell into the hands of the enemy. Sickening and disgusted by the spectacle, I turned away to watch the operations of General Thomas' corps, upon which alone depended the safety of the army.

The Yankee loss is set down as follows:

"Our losses have been most severe and can scarcely fall short of 1,700 killed and 8,000 wounded. Col. Burnett tells me that our loss in artillery will not fall short of 50 pieces. Our deficiency in transportation and baggage cannot now be estimated."

The correspondent naturally accounts for the disaster by the fact (now well known in the North) that our men are always made very drunk on going into battle. But he omits to notice the circumstance also perfectly understood) that we always mix gunpowder with our soldiers' liquor—it is called the battle cocktail. Hear him describe its effects:

"The Rebels fought like hell hounds, (as they are)—being stimulated with whiskey—and they steadily advanced, or rather staggered on our men whilst they had a line left to advance. Our men met them hand to hand in a charge, driving and being driven in turn, until the field was literally strewn with the killed and wounded on both sides.

The French Tobacco at Richmond—Position of M. de St. Romain.

The *Courier des Etats Unis*, of Tuesday's issue, thus explains the recent rebel and other statements relative to negotiations for the export of tobacco in Richmond, alleged to belong to the French Government:

"The Washington correspondents of the New York press have been greatly exercised for some days past, in relation to certain negotiations in reference to the exportation of a considerable quantity of tobacco, belonging to the French factories, and stored in Richmond since the commencement of the war. As usually all the versions published on this subject are but so many errors, we deem it opportune to replace the facts upon their right footing.

The negotiations referred to date back about four months. They had, without great difficulty, arrived at a doublet given by the Cabinets of Washington and Richmond, respectively for the export of the tobacco in question. One condition only was imposed by the Federal Government, viz: That England should be notified, and should pledge herself not to convert the concession to France into a precedent to be invoked by her hereafter. This promise having been easily obtained, the thing appeared to be settled, and the vessels of our navy charged with the duty of presiding at the embarkation of the tobacco were about repairing to City Point, when the Washington administration suddenly withdrew the consent it had given. We are not acquainted with the real or alleged motives of this unexpected change of attitude, but think ourself entitled to affirm that things have gone from step to step as we have just stated.

It is a mistake to connect with this affair the presence at Richmond of a tourist named M. de Saint Romain, to whom has been ascribed the quality of special agent of the Imperial Government. M. de Saint Romain was charged with this negotiation nor any other, and had neither official position, nor mission. The object of his excursion to the Confederate capital was confined to questions of private interest exclusively, in which the Federal Government had absolutely no control whatever."

Gen. J. Armstrong is to take command of the division lately commanded by Gen. Forrest, in Bragg's army.

used a year and not bad to take.